

His Hobby: Working
Secretary-General
Discreet. Elegant

Gregor Comment

Legislative Record led by 2 of His Aides

Dec. 22 (AP).—Mr. MacGregor has achieved legislative aims and revenue enacted next top spokesman came in the of Mr. Nixon's by Herbert House chief of and Clark MacGregor in Congress proposals. newsmen the old changes... be felt for 10

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Actor John Wayne, an Agnew supporter.

John Wayne, Other Conservatives Open 'Keep Our Veep' Campaign

By William Greider

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Two blocks from the White House they are already counting "ballots" for Vice-President Agnew.

"Keep Our Veep," they say. The message is for President Nixon.

Led by actor John Wayne and other notable conservatives, an organization called Americans for Agnew is collecting evidence that contrary to current political speculation, the President will be well served if he keeps the Vice-President on the 1973 ticket.

A letter signed by the movie star has been sent to 100,000 people, asking for cash and signatures on the enclosed "ballots." The idea, according to Henry E. Moeberry, a public-relations man who is running the office, is to collect millions of Agnew ballots to dump in the lap of the Republican convention next August.

The Vice-President's office emphasized that it has no connection with the committee's campaign. Mr. Agnew has said that current talk about his place on the 1973 ticket is premature. In his solicitation letter, Mr. Wayne urged the "silent majority" to rally around the Vice-President against the "calculated campaign" to dump him.

"The liberal media—and even some influential members of his own party—are trying to sell the line that Nixon can't win with Agnew," Mr. Wayne warned. "They say he's too controversial, too conservative. What they're really saying is that they're going to ignore you and me and all the rest of the silent majority in the next election! So what we have to do is prove that Nixon can't win without Agnew."

Not Discouraged
Mr. MacGregor said he is not discouraged by the fact that Congress, in the closing days of its session, enacted one feature of the bill that appealed to conservatives and might have swung some votes for the whole measure had it not been passed separately. That provision tightens requirements that able-bodied welfare recipients register for job training.

"Conservatives don't dominate the United States Senate," he said. "They do dominate the Finance Committee."

Mr. Nixon's proposal to share \$5 billion a year of federal income tax receipts with state and local governments has not been acted on by the House Ways and Means Committee, where such legislation must originate.

Mr. MacGregor said a substantial increase in the defense budget for the year beginning July 1 is in the works, but that he could cite no figures for it yet.

Asked whether he shares the opinion expressed by some that the United States has fallen behind the Soviet Union in military strength, Mr. Klein said, "I have to agree that some ground has been lost because of the failure of the previous administration to develop new systems requiring long lead time."

But he said the Nixon administration is developing such systems and has no intention of letting the United States fall behind.

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U.S. Design For Foundry In Russia

Pittsburgh Firm Signs Truck-Plant Contract

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (UPI).—An American engineering firm contracted today to design the foundry for the Soviet Union's Kama River truck factory, destined to be the largest in the world.

The agreement with the Swindell-Dressler Co., of Pittsburgh, marked the first U.S. involvement in the project to build a factory to turn out 150,000 trucks annually.

The foundry, one of six major components of the factory complex, will produce 530,000 tons of castings a year.

The design will be ready within a year, Swindell-Dressler officials said.

"It is a significant and important agreement," Swindell-Dressler president Donald J. Morfee said. "It has great significance for U.S. industry."

Mr. Morfee signed the agreement for his company, and Nikolai P. Maximov, president of Metallurg Import, signed for the Soviet Union.

"This is a first step, and we hope this contract will pave the way to further cooperation with American business," Mr. Maximov said at the formal signing ceremony in the Foreign Ministry building.

Swindell-Dressler officials said the contract calls for "designing a foundry from beginning to end."

Although the contract does not involve the purchase of equipment, it provides for cooperation in the supplying of U.S. equipment for the complex.

Swindell-Dressler officials said this meant their engineers would recommend certain equipment to fit their foundry design.

"This is a first step, and I hope it will lead to the development of peaceful trade between our countries," U.S. Ambassador Jacob D. Beam told Soviet officials.

Stans Sees Jobs in U.S.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans said the contract of Fulcrum Co.'s Swindell-Dressler Division to supply engineering and foundry work for the Soviet Kama River truck project is "evidence that American companies can do business in the Soviet Union when there is benefit to both parties."

He said: "If this initial contract is followed by orders for American-made equipment, it will mean jobs for many Americans."

Very recent trip, including talks with people at many levels in the Soviet Union, convinced me the Soviets have a real interest in further enlarging trade between our two countries."

Informed sources said the contract totals about \$15 million.

It was the second foreign contract awarded in connection with the truck plant, already under construction 600 miles east of Moscow. Earlier Renault, of France, received a contract to design the production system for the truck engines.

Washington, Dec. 22 (UPI).—North Vietnam has escalated the level of warfare in Laos by massing tanks and heavy 130mm. artillery to wipe out government forces around the Plain des Jarres and challenge other positions, U.S. officials said yesterday.

"Substantial quantitative improvements" in Communist weaponry are being revealed in the offensive now rolling across Laos, State Department spokesman Charles Bray said. Other officials said: "This is no longer guerrilla warfare."

The North Vietnamese inflicted one of the heaviest defeats of the Laotian war on the U.S.-supported Royal Lao forces and Thai "irregulars" last weekend, officials in Vietnam and in Washington now concede.

5 Firebases Captured
An estimated 15,000 Communist troops captured six major artillery firebases in a thrust that began Friday night. Lao government spokesmen in Laos claimed that the North Vietnamese lost 1,500 killed and wounded. Unofficial reports from Laos said anti-Communist casualties were expected to amount to at least 500 killed and wounded.

American attempts to try to blunt that offensive with airpower cost the loss of most of the five U.S. Air Force Phantoms shot down over the weekend in Laos and North Vietnam, U.S. officials admitted.

According to reports from Vietnam, the Communist offensive is lapping at the "secret" base of Gen. Vang Pao, about 20 miles below the Plain des Jarres. Gen. Vang Pao's forces are trained and equipped by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

The new pattern of warfare now emerging in Laos and in Cambodia, according to U.S. officials, appears designed to put maximum pressure on those two nations in advance of President Nixon's visit to Peking on Feb. 21.

North Vietnam has served notice through its own publica-

tions, State Department officials said, that it regards Laos and Cambodia as the "weak points" in the allied position in Indochina. Instead of using the current dry season to challenge allied forces in South Vietnam where they are strongest, these sources said, the Communist thrusts since first at Cambodia early this month, and now at Laos.

At the end of November and extending into early December, North Vietnamese troops inflicted a major defeat on a 20,000-man Cambodian force that was attempting its own offensive in northeast Cambodia. Cambodian troops were badly chopped up and fled in retreat. The defeat was a serious blow to the prestige of Premier Lon Nol and continues to reverberate in the capital of Phnom Penh.

The current Communist offensive in Laos also hit allied troops there with far heavier weight than anticipated, although an offensive in this season was expected.

Mr. Bray noted that the Communist dry season offensive came earlier than usual this year, and struck during a period of "cloud cover" that "hampered our ability to provide air support."

The loss of the Plain des Jarres is a recurring event, officials noted. It has changed hands four times in the last 2 1/2 years. The significance of the Communist offensive this year, therefore, is not so much that the area once again was recaptured as in the way that it was seized.

North Vietnamese forces rolled up an estimated 25 of the 130mm. guns, which have a range of about 16 miles, plus about 35 tanks, according to field reports.



A KISS FOR "BOPPA"—Lyn Nugent, 4, Lyndon Johnson's grandson, gives the former President, whom Lyn calls "Boppa," a kiss Tuesday night after lighting a Christmas tree in the LBJ State Park, Stonewall, Texas.

Pravda Says China Gives U.S. Green Light on Indochina

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Pravda, the Communist party newspaper, charged today that China had given the United States "a green light for the expansion of aggression in South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia" by bringing its foreign policy positions into line with Washington on several other issues.

"The signals from Peking show the ruling circles of the United States that they can go further with adventures in Indochina without fearing complications in relations with China," Pravda said in the most sweeping, hard-hitting recent Soviet critique of Peking's policies.

As if to demonstrate that Moscow was not allowing its dealings with Washington to soften the Soviet stand on Vietnam, Premier Alexei N. Kosygin made an unusually sharp protest to-night against recent American air raids on North Vietnam.

At a banquet for a visiting Cuban delegation, he "wrathfully" condemned the "savage bombing" of North Vietnam a few days ago.

Both the Pravda commentary and other articles appearing today were seen as an effort to discredit

China among developing nations before Peking could exploit disaffection with Moscow's support of the Indian military campaign in East Pakistan.

Although previous Soviet articles have spoken tartly about collusion between Washington and Peking, today's Pravda commentary, written by Viktor Mayevsky, one of the paper's senior columnists, sought to document the case by a worldwide examination of China's policies.

Looking ahead to President Nixon's visit to Peking in February, Mr. Mayevsky highlighted Western press speculation that there might be a deal in which Washington would "find a form of recognition" of Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan while "Peking would help to 'pacify' Vietnam."

For the first time in recent months, Pravda denounced Premier Zhou En-lai personally as "one of the main instigators of the anti-India and anti-Soviet campaign" in Peking.

Until now, the Soviet press had repeatedly denounced Mao Tse-tung and his "group," occasionally sniping at other aides of the aging Chinese leader but pointedly refraining from personal criticism of Mr. Zhou.

That restraint had raised speculation among foreign observers that Moscow anticipated that Mr. Zhou might emerge after Mr. Mao's death as the dominant leader in Peking and, therefore, wanted to keep open the possibility of reaching some accommodation with him.

But two articles in Pravda today indicated that the Kremlin had been stung by the premier's recent sharp comments opposing Soviet policies in the Indian subcontinent.

The articles were taken as a reflection not only of Moscow's sharp irritation with Peking's line at the United Nations, but also of Soviet apprehensions about a stepped-up Chinese propaganda campaign among emerging countries upset by Moscow's backing of the Indian move into East Pakistan.

SALT Ends Work for '71; Smith to U.S.

Next Session Set In Vienna Jan. 4

VIENNA, Dec. 22 (AP).—American and Soviet negotiators at the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks held their 14th session in the present round of talks here today and then recessed until after the new year.

Most of the members of the American delegation, including its chief, Gerard Smith, flew back to the session at the U.S. Embassy. Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov and several members of his delegation reportedly will remain in Vienna until the next session, which was scheduled for Jan. 4 at the Soviet Embassy.

A conference source said today's session lasted one hour and 40 minutes.

There was no announcement about where SALT stood after more than two years of talks and a total of 106 sessions in the six rounds of negotiations alternating between here and Helsinki.

Plea on U.S. Condition
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—An organization of scientists urged the United States today to drop its insistence on an on-site inspection provision in any U.S.-Soviet treaty banning underground nuclear testing.

The Federation of American Scientists, in a statement endorsed by a special committee, said that because of improvements in means of detection the risks of a treaty without an on-site inspection provision "are minimal and the gains could be very substantial."

The statement said U.S. insistence on on-site inspection "springs from the desire to continue American nuclear testing in order to develop new weapons, to resist existing weapons and to keep our nuclear laboratories vigorous."

Soviet Blast Detected
WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The United States detected today what it presumed to be an underground Soviet nuclear test explosion north of the Caspian Sea.

A spokesman for the Atomic Energy Commission said the blast was in the range of 300 kilotons to 1 megaton. It was the 13th presumed Soviet test announced by the United States this year.

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Self Defense

TURIN, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Burglars broke into a burglar alarm factory yesterday, police said, but the wares defended themselves. An electronic eye activated a siren and the burglars fled without taking anything.

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To Strengthen Internal Security

Ireland to Withdraw Troops From UN Force on Cyprus

DUBLIN, Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Irish Republic announced today it will pull its troops out of the UN peace-keeping force on Cyprus within three months.

Political sources said the decision reflected government determination to crack down on the Irish Republican Army.

The announcement said Irish participation in the Cyprus force will continue three months but "at a reduced level." Then, the entire 381-man Irish contingent will be withdrawn.

The decision was taken despite pleas from the United Nations that the force should remain on Cyprus to help maintain peace between Greeks and Turks for at least six months from the authorized expiry date of Dec. 26.

The Irish government said the Cyprus withdrawal would make more troops available for service at home, "thus reducing the heavy burden of duty falling on existing personnel."

Troops on Border

Political sources said the extra troops will be used to strengthen security along the republic's border with British-ruled Northern Ireland and at key installations in the republic.

They said this was in line with Premier Jack Lynch's declaration last Friday that the IRA would not be allowed to use the republic as a base for its campaign of violence to unite the mostly Protestant north with the mostly Roman Catholic south.

At present, according to army sources, the republic has only about 300 troops deployed along the border—roughly one man per mile.

Coincidental with the decision to pull out of Cyprus, the government submitted a bill to parliament which would boost police strength by 400 men. Political sources said this was intended to give more muscle to security

forces in their task of tracking down IRA men in the republic. The present police strength is 8,254 officers and men.

Underlining the government's stiffer attitude, Irish police carried out raids today on homes of persons identified with the IRA in the County Donegal towns of Ballyshannon and Bundoran, near the Northern Ireland border. A police spokesman said they seized some arms and ammunition and arrested three men.

News of the arrests sparked angry demonstrations in and around Ballyshannon, where the IRA enjoys strong support.

Incidents in Belfast

BELFAST, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Irish Republican Army gunmen snatched a television set from a television set through roadblocks of British troops today and blew up a Belfast electrical store, the army said.

With Belfast aswarm with British troops and police, three men lugged a television set into the J.C. Holland Ltd. electrical store, within sight of city hall, and placed it on the repair counter.

"Then, they whipped out guns, announced the television set contained a bomb and fled," an army spokesman said.

Customers and clerks rushed to safety. The bomb exploded 18 minutes later, causing no casualties but scattering glass and debris over a 100-yard area.

In another incident today, gunshots, which police said apparently were fired at a police car, sent Christmas shoppers sprinting for cover near Belfast's Catholic Unity flats apartment complex. The shots caused no casualties.

Two explosions during the night damaged an electricity substation and a power pylon in the area of Strabane, in County Tyrone, security forces spokesmen said.

British troops arrested 16 men in Ulster in the 24 hours ending at 3 a.m. and seized an arms cache.

Commons Votes A Pay Raise for Queen, 166-45

LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The House of Commons voted by 166-45 last night to approve Queen Elizabeth's big pay increase.

The queen's allowance will rise from \$475,000 a year to \$580,000. It is her first raise since she came to the throne in 1952. From these monies, she runs Buckingham Palace and other royal residences and carries out official entertaining.

All 45 MPs who opposed the raise were Laborites or members of smaller opposition parties. One Laborite voted for the bill.

The MPs earlier yesterday voted themselves a 38 percent pay increase, their first since 1964, without a dissenting voice. Most Laborite reluctance to support the royal raise apparently stemmed from the fact that the queen declined to disclose the size of her private fortune to a committee investigating royal finances. Roy Jenkins, deputy leader of the Labor party, told the House this disclosure should be made if the queen is to continue to enjoy exemption from taxes.

British Group Aids Africans

LONDON, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—A British Labor party group announced that it is sending \$1,000 to each of three liberation movements in Portugal's African territories.

It described this as largely a symbolic gesture and said it is simultaneously launching a more extensive second-stage drive, including a public appeal for funds.

Mrs. Judith Hart, a former Labor government minister who is chairman of the opposition party's Southern Africa Solidarity Fund, said the money was mainly for medical, educational and agricultural purposes, but that no strings were attached.

"They would be perfectly free to buy arms if they wanted to," she said at a press conference.



CLOSE SHAVE—New York police stand next to damaged patrol car which was hit by hand grenade thrown by one of four occupants in a stolen car pursued in high-speed chase through Queens Monday. Luckily the two policemen were not seriously injured when grenade ignited car's gas tank, but the four suspects escaped.

Britain Is Urged to Control, Not Bar, Scientology Cultists

By Joseph Frayman

LONDON, Dec. 22 (NYT).—A member of Parliament who conducted an official inquiry said today that a British government was not justified in barring the admission to this country of Scientologists, no matter how objectionable it found their cult.

But in his report, Sir John Foster, a Conservative MP who is a barrister, urged that Parliament enact legislation to control the practice of psychotherapy. The practice should be limited, the report said, to suitably qualified persons, an implication that Scientologists could not meet professional standards.

In this country, unlike the United States, there are no controls over the practice of psychotherapy.

The government said it would not act on any of the recommendations in the report until they had been studied and interested professional organizations had been consulted.

that "They are quick, dishonestly exploiting for their own financial gain the hopes of betterment or cure which they hold out to the anxious, the lonely, the inadequate, the credulous and the deluded, but in which they do not themselves believe."

"It is enough for me to say," he declared, "that there are in this report quotations from the Scientology leadership's internal policy documents which display an attitude wholly different from that expressed to the public in general and especially to potential recruits."

Sir John recommended that the laws which allow financial and other privileges to religious bodies (Scientology claims that it is a religious movement) should be reviewed, so that only those that are genuinely religious may benefit, and that sanctions should be enforced against Scientology companies which have failed to file accounts and annual tax returns.

Joseph Revson, Co-Founder of Revlon, Dies

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Joseph Revson, 68, a founder of Revlon, Inc., the cosmetic concern, died Sunday.

Mr. Revson retired 15 years ago as treasurer of Revlon, where he had been the financial and administrative man, and had been active in factory operations.

In 1952, in the depths of the Depression, his brother, Charles Revson, present chairman of the board and creative leader in the concern's growth, founded the company with Joseph Revson and Charles R. Lachman. Another brother, Martin, a former executive vice-president of Revlon, resigned in 1958.

During Joseph Revson's tenure, Revlon, which was founded with a few hundred dollars capital, became one of the biggest concerns in the cosmetics industry through high-powered advertising and the introduction of a number of new products. Today the sales range is \$250 million to \$300 million, and employees number 10,000.

Frederick Christian GLENDALE, Calif., Dec. 22 (UPI).—The great-grandson of Fletcher Christian, leader of the mutiny on the Bounty, has died on Pitcairn Island at age 88.

The death of Frederick Christian was reported by short-wave radio yesterday by his son, Tom Christian, to the headquarters here of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, which keeps weekly contact with Pitcairn.

He was reported to have died on Dec. 17, one day before his 88th birthday. His death reduced Pitcairn's population to about 90.

Except for brief stays in New Zealand and Tahiti, Frederick Christian spent his life on Pitcairn, where the mutineers sailed with the Bounty after abandoning Captain Bligh and a handful of seamen in a small boat.

Teleforo Fini

MODENA, Italy, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Teleforo Fini, 83, who worked his way up from shop clerk to restaurant and delicatessen magnate, died today.

Mr. Fini's restaurant in Modena, near Ferrara, in the north, was a meeting place of politicians and intellectuals in a province where cuisine is almost a religion. He also owned a chain of super-highway restaurants.

Germans Raise Funds For a Jewish Center

TEL AVIV, Dec. 22 (AP).—Munich Mayor Dr. Hans Vogel announced yesterday that a combined total of almost \$1 million has been allocated by the city of Munich, the state of Bavaria and the West German federal government for the building of a new Jewish center in Munich.

Meanwhile, in Amsterdam, the Anne Frank house, where a Jewish girl wrote her world-famous diary before she died in a Nazi extermination camp, announced a 10,000-deutsche-mark gift by West Germany's President Gustav Heinemann.

The gift was the largest received from abroad in 1971.

300 Jobless, Police Fight in Central Rome

ROME, Dec. 22 (UPI).—About 300 unemployed persons fought police with iron bars and clubs today in central Rome while thousands of Christmas shoppers and tourists watched.

Ten persons were injured, police said, and nine persons, among them Italian film actor Gian Maria Volonte, were detained and released.

Mr. Volonte, the star of the film "Investigation of a Citizen Above Suspicion," was detained while he was attempting to film the clash in Piazza di Spagna.

The fight began when police tried to prevent demonstrators, including some 300 from the local Coca-Cola bottling plant, which shut down several months ago, from erecting a tent in the square.

Police said the tent would cause even more traffic chaos than usual during the Christmas rush.

Rocks and Clubs

Demonstrators hurled iron bars and rocks at police and battled them with clubs. Police replied with tear gas.

Spokesmen for the nation's three biggest labor unions, which organized the demonstration, said city officials gave them permission to erect a tent at the foot of the Spanish Steps.

Mr. Volonte was invited to film the demonstration. Police said they detained him because he would not stop shooting film during the clash.

No shoppers or tourists were injured, police said. At the same time, workers of all Italian private oil companies went on a 48-hour national strike today called by their unions to demand a new labor contract. The stoppage affected the country's refineries and oil storage depots.

Oswald's Effects Worth But \$3,000, U.S. Judge Rules

DALLAS, Dec. 22 (AP).—U.S. District Court Judge Joe E. Bates ruled yesterday that the federal government need pay only \$3,000 for presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald's personal effects, instead of \$17,729.

Oswald's widow, the government said, admitted the property was worth only \$3,000 before the Nov. 22, 1963, assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

The property includes a diary, family photographs, Oswald's passport and marriage license and a dissertation by him on his life in Russia. It had been valued at \$480,000 by his widow, Mrs. Marina Oswald Porter, because of its "historical value." A federal court appraiser made the \$17,729 evaluation.

Judge Bates ruled, however, that "the nation and its people should not be required to pay a bounty for items of evidence upon which the Warren Commission based its report."

The rule used to kill President Kennedy, and the pistol used to kill President John F. Kennedy, were not included in Oswald's estate. Mrs. Oswald sold them to a Denver gun collector for \$11,350, but they were later confiscated by the government.

Shotgun Salute For Helicopter Of Pompidou

VILLACOUBLAY, France, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—Hunters aiming at a flight of pheasants riddled President Georges Pompidou's personal helicopter with buckshot when it hovered low over some woods on a training flight near this French air base.

The helicopter landed safely in the incident, which took place over the weekend. Mr. Pompidou was not aboard.

The hunters said they had not noticed the aircraft coming because they were concentrating on the birds. They admitted that they failed to bag a pheasant.

Poland Makes Major Shifts In Cabinet

Foreign, Interior Posts Get New Men

WARSAW, Dec. 22 (Reuters).—The Polish government today made major cabinet changes, appointing Stefan Olszowski foreign minister and Wieslaw Olecka interior minister.

Premier Piotr Jaruzelski announced the changes to the Sejm (parliament), which unanimously approved them.

Mr. Olszowski, 40, a member of the Communist party's Politburo, replaces Stefan Jedychowski, who had been foreign minister since 1968.

The reshuffle came only 11 days after the sixth congress of the Polish United Workers (Communist) party dropped Mr. Jedychowski and head of state Jozef Cyrankiewicz from the Politburo—the main policy-making body—in a series of sweeping changes.

The changes strengthened the hand of party chief Edward Gierek, who came to power last December, in the wake of severe riots in northern Poland over food price increases.

Top Party Jobs

Mr. Jedychowski, an economist who has held top party jobs for over 20 years, was appointed finance minister, replacing Jerzy Tondra.

Mr. Olecka replaces Franciszek Salachciak, who was elected by the congress to the more important post of Central Committee secretary, a job he is not permitted to combine with his ministerial post.

Another change was the appointment of Stanislaw Wronski, head of one of Poland's largest publishing houses, as minister of culture. He replaces Lucjan Motyka, dismissed three months ago and sent as ambassador to Prague.

U.S. Says Russia Denies War-Aid Pledge to Egypt

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—The Soviet Union has "categorically denied" that its ambassador to Egypt has pledged Cairo full Soviet assistance should war break out again with Israel, the State Department said.

According to press reports earlier this month, the ambassador, Vladimir M. Vinogradov, gave these assurances in Cairo. The State Department immediately asked for clarification from Moscow.

"We have received a categorical denial of the remarks attributed to the Soviet ambassador in Cairo," press officer Charles W. Bray told a news conference today.

The question has come up almost daily at the State Department news briefings, but there has been no clarification until now.

Discussing another Middle East question, Mr. Bray said that Egypt has declared it is no longer interested in the re-opening of the Suez Canal.

A published Cairo dispatch said that Egyptian spokesmen, in effect, told newsmen in Cairo that it does not want the United States to resume its efforts aimed at what is known as an interim settlement on Suez.

3 Towns Share Spanish Lottery's \$15-Million Prize

MADRID, Dec. 22 (UPI).—Nearly all the 27,000 residents of three villages near Valencia won Spain's 1.65-billion peseta (\$15 million) Gordo lottery today.

Pandemonium broke out in the streets and hundreds rushed to thank the blind man who had sold them their tickets.

"Crowds spilled out and headed for the bars blaring their horns," said Salvador Aguilar in Manises. The 1,309 residents there shared the top prize in the Gordo (Spanish for "the fat one") with inhabitants of neighboring Godelleta and Torroella.

"Very few had not won something and equally few had won more than 1.5 million pesetas (\$21,000)," Mr. Aguilar said, sighing as he admitted that he himself was one of the few who did not buy a ticket. Lottery organizers said a Roman Catholic lay organization had bought a series of the winning ticket for 140,000 pesetas (\$2,000) and resold thousands of shares for a few pesetas each.

Second and third prizes, totaling 480 million pesetas (\$7 million), were "very generously distributed among workers and old-age pensioners in major Spanish cities," Spanish television said.

Strike to End Jan. 3 in N.Y. Catholic Schools

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (AP).—Lay teachers striking 314 schools in the 10-county Catholic Archdiocese of New York voted by 214-109 last night to end their 31-day strike—which the archdiocese said closed only two schools.

The 416 members of the Federation of Catholic Teachers still on strike will resume normal routines Jan. 3, when the system's 160,000 pupils return from Christmas and New Year holidays, which began yesterday.



CHECKING THE FISH—Some countries have turkey or some other fowl for Christmas, but in Czechoslovakia the big meal for the occasion is carp. And as can be seen above, thousands of carp are being shipped daily to Prague from south Bohemian fish ponds, over 2,000,000 pounds so far, for the holiday season.

Jazz in Soviet Style Draws Komsomol Youths to Festival

MOSCOW, Dec. 22 (AP).—Georgy Garanyan caressed his electric saxophone and coaxed out the soothing sounds of wavelets breaking on a beach.

Then he reared back and the saxophone exploded with a hard, amplified rock beat, backed up by seven sidemen who sounded like the American jazz-rock group Blood, Sweat and Tears.

It was "avant-garde jazz" night at the Udmurt Theater, just across the Moscow River from the Kremlin. And it was sponsored by the Young Communist League, better known by its shortened name, Komsomol.

Jazz Buffs Flock

The official press took no notice of the three-day festival staged this week with the name "Journey to the World of Jazz."

But about 2,000 persons, mostly in their 20s and early 30s, packed the Udmurt to overflowing all three nights.

Other Moscow jazz buffs who hadn't managed to acquire one of the 50-kopek (55 U.S. cents) tickets milled around outside in the snow, asking ticketholders if they had no spares. Some managed to get in by carrying musicians' instrument cases.

Many of the fans inside were armed with portable tape recorders to capture the sounds of Soviet jazz luminaries, including Mr. Garanyan, also known as Alexei Koslov, pianist Vyacheslav Gennin and trumpet player Andrei Tormasov.

Spirituals and Dixieland

The first night focused on Negro spirituals and Dixieland and the second on the big-band sound modeled after American groups of the 1940s. The final evening was devoted to "avant-garde jazz." It featured music much like that of Dave Brubeck and Jerry Mulligan in the 1950s and way-out sounds partly inspired by experimental American musicians such as Charles Lloyd.

But the Russian musicians gave them distinctly original twists. One of the most enthusiastic listeners on the last night was John Garvey, director of the University of Illinois jazz band. Mr. Garvey brought his 25-man band to the Soviet Union for a month-long tour in 1969, but was visiting Moscow this time as a tourist.

"They played terrifically well," he said after the show. "I'm very moved by the dedication, commitment and passion of the jazz musicians here. I think it's great."

Disadvantages in Russia

He noted that Soviet jazz musicians have the disadvantage of not working in the jazz medium all the time. Many hold other non-musical jobs. And if they are full-time musicians, they don't always play jazz.

Komsomol sponsorship of the

Jurists' Group Assails Argentina

GENEVA, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The International Commission of Jurists said yesterday it had expressed its "deep concern" to the Argentine government about the "growing disrespect for the rule of law in Argentina."

The commission, a private agency recognized by the United Nations, said it had received reports of "serious obstruction, intimidation and persecution suffered by Argentine lawyers in the exercise of their professional duties."

This situation is aggravated, the commission continued, by a "marked disrespect for proper judicial procedures, the passing of retrospective emergency laws, and increasing direct and indirect interference with human rights."

festival was a far cry from the days when jazz was depicted as an example of everything evil in the capitalist system. Stalin called jazz "a product of bourgeois decadence" and dispatched a number of well-known jazz musicians to labor camps. Nikita S. Khrushchev once called modern jazz "the kind of music that gives you a feeling of nausea and a pain in the stomach."

Komsomol officials have made clear that they would like to have Soviet jazz develop with a distinct national flavor and not as a carbon copy of American music. The result has been Soviet jazz compositions drawing on Russian folklore and the exotic rhythms of the central Asian republics.

Russia Gives U.S. Data on Its Two Mars Satellites

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 22 (UPI).—The Soviet Union gave American scientists a rundown yesterday on the instruments carried by the Russian Mars-2 and Mars-3 probes.

The two nations set up a teler communications circuit to share knowledge gained by the two Mars exploration missions now being undertaken by both countries.

A spokesman at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, control center for the U.S. Mariner-9 spacecraft, released a summary of the Soviet Union's latest message. The agreement bans verbatim publication of the exchanges.

The Russian message said Mars-2 and Mars-3 carried two television cameras, a radio transmitter, and measuring devices such as a spectrometer, two radiometers, four photometers, a magnetometer and ion trap, and a device for measuring cosmic radiation.

The message said analysis of data obtained from both orbiters had been delayed while Soviet scientists attempted to find out what went wrong with a capsule that soft-landed on Mars. Thelander broadcast a television picture for a few seconds and then went dead.

Toll in Explosion In Paris Suburb Climbs to 13

ARGENTEUIL, France, Dec. 22 (AP).—The death toll in yesterday's apartment-house explosion here rose to 13 today, officials said, while a tenants' association representative asserted that the blast would not have occurred if the apartment-house owners had listened to the tenants' complaints.

Officials at Val-d'Oise regional administrative headquarters said the new victims included a fireman, tenants who died overnight and this morning, and a woman whose death had not been reported because of confusion concerning which hospital admitted her. About 40 victims remain in hospital, with a dozen in "serious condition," the officials said.

The explosion, which firemen initially said was caused by a gas leak, came after a small fire was reported in the 13-story apartment tower in this suburb northwest of Paris.

Francois Masson, 27, president of the building's tenants' association, charged that it "the owners had listened to us, the explosion never would have happened."

"Our association asked the owners many times to install a ventilation system in the stair well and safety lights in the same stairway," he said.

Exciting! Flavour and gaiety of Spain LA INA

SHERRY BY DOMECO THE MASTER SHERRYMAKERS

Mr. Bhutto's New Pakistan

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, the shrewd politician who has inherited power from the military regime in Islamabad, has prescribed a fundamental overhaul of Pakistan's internal and foreign policies.

Drastic change, long overdue in the Moslem state, has been made mandatory by Pakistan's shattering defeat in the war with India and the Mukti Bahini of East Bengal. The change has to begin with President Bhutto himself.

For eight years, Mr. Bhutto served the military dictatorship which he now condemns and replaces. He has been a vociferous advocate of the policy of confrontation with India, a policy that favored military strength over economic development and which ultimately led to the current disaster. As the leading political figure in West Pakistan, he refused to come to terms with autonomy demands of the elected leaders of East Pakistan earlier this year, a posture that helped precipitate the political crisis that has ended in disaster for the Western wing. He gave vocal support, at least in the early stages, to the harsh military crackdown that sealed the total estrangement of Bangladesh.

Mr. Bhutto has been one of the architects of his nation's present fate. But his ability to shift with the tides of political reality, which some regard as crass political opportunism, could now serve the new president and Pakistan well. For the new, realities

create opportunities as well as problems for the new leadership.

Bengal's loss, a blow which President Bhutto apparently does not yet fully acknowledge, could be a blessing in disguise. It frees the more prosperous West of the increasing burden of support for the heavily overpopulated, impoverished East. And it gives Mr. Bhutto an opportunity to build promised new democratic institutions in a more viable state, based on far greater geographic, cultural and political unity than existed in the old bifurcated nation that emerged from the chaos of the 1947 partition of the Indian subcontinent.

Decisive defeat at the hands of the Indians is a bitter pill to swallow for the Pakistanis, steeped as they are in military tradition. But it could have healthy results if it forces the new leadership to abandon the myth of military invincibility, to come to terms with their Indian neighbors and to shift human and material resources that have been squandered on an excessive military establishment to urgent development tasks.

President Bhutto indicated in interviews last week that he is painfully aware of the need for change. If he will now employ his vaunted oratorical skills to lead his people toward democracy and peace within the confines of the new Pakistan, he will deserve the American support that President Nixon indicated he would get at their meeting in Washington last Saturday.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

The Import Tax Comes Off

Just prior to his meeting with Prime Minister Heath in Bermuda, President Nixon formally announced the lifting of the 10 percent import surcharge, which had been rightly criticized by foreign governments as an illegal act of protectionism. And in Washington, the Treasury announced the termination of the "buy American" clause in the 7 percent investment tax credit. The two measures had been linked as weapons for forcing other governments to realign their currencies, grant trade concessions to the United States, and assume a larger share of defense burdens.

Even after last weekend's Washington agreement, it had not been entirely clear when the President would lift these protectionist measures. Mr. Nixon's quick action in doing so is therefore welcome additional evidence that he means to restore an atmosphere of cooperation after the past months of tension and hostility.

However, this does not mean that the Nixon administration now considers that the monetary and trade disputes are all over. While the White House apparently regards the military burden-sharing question as resolved, it maintains that foreign governments have not yet done enough to reduce their own trade barriers against American

goods. In the Washington agreement, the United States representatives warned that the President would not ask Congress actually to devalue the dollar until a satisfactory package of trade concessions had been received. If these were not forthcoming, the United States would refuse to "participate" in the revaluation of currencies, as other governments had insisted.

A failure by the United States to devalue formally in terms of gold might seem meaningless on economic grounds since Washington has no intention of making the dollar convertible into gold. But an American refusal to change the dollar's gold price could have considerable symbolic and political significance—and it might signal the resumption of hostilities between the United States and other countries on monetary and trade issues. This could take many forms, including reimposition of the import surcharge and the "buy American" clause.

Despite such residual threats, Mr. Nixon has now clearly demonstrated his desire to put the trade issue back within a context of more normal and friendly political relations with America's allies. But rebuilding trust and mutual confidence will not be the work of a day after the bitter nationalistic outbursts on all sides in recent months.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Remote Dream of Reconciliation

Prior to the war, the government of Indira Gandhi groaned constantly under the burden of the Bengali refugees. But New Delhi shouldered a new and incomparably greater burden without complaint, because it enabled it to break its arch-enemy Pakistan. Bangladesh became an East Bengal means to an Indian end. It now remains to be seen when the Soviet Union will recognize the new state and how China will react—quite aside from the possibility that Peking's followers in East Bengal could very soon come to dominate in a manner unwelcome to either Moscow or New Delhi.

Enmity and hatred, which could at any time set off an even greater conflagration, will doubtless continue to flourish on the subcontinent. The attitudes of India and Pakistan make the hope of a genuine reconciliation little more than a remote dream.

—From *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* (Zurich).

The New UN Secretary-General

In addition to its other difficulties, one notices the United Nations loss of prestige due to its impotence in intervening effectively in most international crises as we saw again just recently in the Indo-Pakistan conflict. Will Mr. Waldheim [the new secretary general] know how to climb back up the hill? Fine diplomat, conciliatory technician, rejecting all political labels, the former Austrian minister wants to be nothing other in his new post, as he told a Vienna newspaper, than an "honest broker." His own

foreign minister said one must not expect "miracles" from him, and, moreover, the prime condition of his designation by the great powers is precisely that the secretary-general does not show, at first, too strong a personality.

—From *Le Monde* (Paris).

India-Pakistan War Aftermath

One of the future dangers to be guarded against is that a more fragmented subcontinent could become increasingly a focus for the new triangular international rivalry of Russia, China and America.

A more immediate danger, however, is that the aftermath of the war could be far more devastating in human terms than the war itself. With the disruption of war coming on top of the previous disasters of the cyclone and civil war, there are serious fears of famine and epidemic disease in East Pakistan.

There is also the fear of reprisal massacres of some two million non-Bengali Muslims. And finally there is need for a rapid repatriation of the several million East Pakistani refugees now in India, whose return home Mrs. Gandhi claimed was the main reason for starting the war.

To help forestall famine, save the lives of those threatened with reprisals, rebuild East Pakistan and assist the return of the refugees requires an international aid operation conducted on a scale and with an urgency much greater than anything so far attempted.

—From *The Observer* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1896

WASHINGTON—All the officials of the Administration and of the Spanish Legation take a more pacific view of the Cuban situation than for a long time past. We understand that the Spanish Legation received an important cable today, which, it said, authorized assurances to be given to President Cleveland's Administration that the long-promised reforms in the direction of autonomy will soon be inaugurated. There are indications that negotiations will soon be entered into for the re-establishment of peace in Cuba.

Fifty Years Ago

Dec. 23, 1921

BERLIN—An astonishing denunciation of the want of freedom in Soviet Russia, written in 1918 by the then imprisoned Rosa Luxemburg, has just reached the public through the agency of Dr. Paul Levy, the deposed communist leader. Though what she wrote is by no means altogether deprecatory of the Bolshevik policy, it decries the methods of Lenin and Trotsky. "Freedom for the supporters of a government, or only for members of a certain party, no matter how numerous, is no freedom," she writes.



Peace If Not Good Will

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—Peace this Christmas is something more than a pious hope. It is not assured, and it is certainly not accompanied by much "good will among men." But there are some solid reasons for believing that, while short and vicious wars for limited ends will probably always be with us, we may very well avoid in the last third of the century the wars of the giant nations that convulsed the world in the first and second thirds of the 20th century.

● The main reason is that the United States, the Soviet Union, and China simply have more to lose than to gain by risking general war, and that nuclear war, which would be almost unavoidable in any conflict between the major powers, is clearly too dangerous to be waged for anything less than the life of any nation.

● There is not only a new balance of atomic power in the world, but a new political balance as well, with Europe gaining in unity and strength, and Japan and China establishing new power centers of their own, which are likely to make common cause against any other nation that threatens the security of the civilized world.

● It is no longer necessary for any nation to wage or even threaten war in order to gain access to raw materials or markets essential to maintain a good standard of life for their people. Even on the question of the relative value of currencies, the major financial nations have managed to reach at least a tentative agreement, and while 1972 will be a year of hard bargaining over trade, there is clear evidence that they will be able to agree on regulations at least as effective, and probably more so, as those in effect since the last world war.

This is far from an ideal or even satisfactory foundation for the organization and cooperation of the human family. And it is true that false and even silly optimism contributed mightily to the two unimaginable tragedies of 1914 and 1939, but the recent divisions and pessimism also led to desperation, so the progress toward accommodation among the major nations, limited and fragile as it may seem, should not be overlooked.

New Flexibility

There is a new flexibility in the world. All the major nations are reexamining their former assumptions and modifying their old ideologies, while denying that they are doing so. In this last year alone, President Nixon's economic and foreign policies have been transformed. Moscow has stopped ranting about the "vengeful fascists" in West Germany, but is easing the tensions over Berlin, negotiating arms control in Vienna and Helsinki, and talking business with the U.S., Germany, and Japan.

Meanwhile, China has come out of isolation, and is now not only taking its place in the United Nations, but is serving there as a powerful spokesman of the underdeveloped countries, who are in danger of being overlooked in this new share-the-wealth arrangement among the giants.

Still, there are great dangers at the end of 1971, and the greatest of these, ironically, centers on the conflict between Israel and the Arab states, even on Jerusalem, the symbol of man's hope for peace. This will take some careful handling in 1972, if another war is to be avoided, but

even in the Middle East, while Moscow and Washington are on opposite sides, and keep jockeying for influence and advantage, they seem to agree on avoiding war at best, or staying out of it at worst.

China vs. Russia

There is another great potential danger, for like the Israeli-Arab conflict, it involves not only geography but philosophy and even theology, and this is the conflict between China and the Soviet Union.

Long before the recent war between India and Pakistan, with the U.S. on one side and the Soviet Union on the other, I asked Coeur de Minville, who was then the ambassador of France to the United States—before he became President de Gaulle's foreign minister and prime minister—whether he thought we would ever see another major war in our time. I asked him this because we were at a birthday party and happened to be almost precisely the same age.

No, he said, he didn't think so,

but maybe there would be one great war in the last third of the century: between Russia and China over India. It seemed a fantastic suggestion at the time, but after the events of the last few weeks, one wonders in the night.

Even so, at Christmas of 1971, something has to be said for the possibility of peace, even in secular terms. Certainly not in terms of peace or understanding, and "good will" but in terms of the absence of major war. The accommodations of power and the fear of war have given us time to think about what to do. They have not settled anything, but they have given us a chance to talk about the things that unite the nations instead of concentrating on the things that divide them and lead them to war.

The question for 1972 is how to use the time that is gained by avoiding the big wars, and who will use it in America and in the other major nations to get beyond the mere absence of war to a constructive and cooperative peace for the whole human family.

Sensors Don't Bleed

By Herbert Mitgang

WASHINGTON—At the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, Henry V's longbows helped to "stiffen the sinews, summon up the blood," and carry the day against the French. Through the centuries, the distance has continued to widen between warfare, until now in our own time, peace war is carried out by sophisticated weapons—and by Vietnamization.

In the battle for the Ho Chi Minh Trail in 1972, electronic technology and computers many miles away will order American gunships and bombers to deliver what Shakespeare called "the blast of war" against North Vietnamese trucks and porters carrying supplies through the network of jungle trails.

Christmas and New Year may bring a temporary respite; later Tet, the lunar New Year, will punctuate the landscape of war with unreal truce. Then the scouting and shooting will continue again. Despite the announced withdrawals, about 200,000 Americans will be involved as another year of war closes. Aside from the ground troops who depart with televised fanfare, there are the seldom-mentioned 12,000 Navy men on carriers and other ships off South Vietnam and 26,000 Air Force men in Thailand.

The end of the monsoon season means intensification of what air men at the Pentagon call the "interdiction season." From now till early May on the dried terrain, North Vietnamese trucks and bicycles and foot soldiers will be on the move into Laos and Cambodia, storing their arms and food and supplies for expected attacks in South Vietnam.

In response, picking up signals relayed from the trail, an IBM 360-65 computer at the Air Force's Infiltration Surveillance Center in Thailand fixes targets and sends forth printouts as impersonal as next month's bills. Then strike orders go out to American fighters at ground bases and on Seventh Fleet carriers. Without their blocking and destroying missions, there could be no Vietnamization.

The "electronic battlefield" is the method of substituting keen

sound and seismic devices for visible and endangered human patrols that lead to casualty lists. These man-sized hearing aids are dropped along the three main passes in the Laotian out-country through which the North Vietnamese infiltrate. On a flag, they hang suspended in trees or self-planted in the ground giving off signals. Each of these devices has a signature location; its signals are picked up whenever anyone on the trail walks by or trucks are vibrating. A drone aircraft relays, and processes information along the "bugged" passes.

Meanwhile, back at the computer, still more sophisticated tasks are performed. Patterns are determined and planes are told where to release their bombs. These may be "smart bombs," laser or TV-guided, or dumber conventional ones that can still obliterate an area and every living person or animal in it. Air men at the Pentagon, veterans of the war against the trail, put great faith in sensors so delicate they can reveal whether a man is carrying a rifle.

The "body count" has been replaced by the "truck count," though no official mention is made of occupants or a "truck driver count." Air Force sources say that in the dry season in 1969, one of every three tons of war supplies got through; that last year only one out of ten tons evaded the bombers. The claim is made that 14,000 trucks have been "killed" this year, but a Senate Foreign Relations Committee staff report discounts this figure by 30 percent and other sources believe that, live or dead, there are not this many trucks

European Diplomacy And the U.S. Presence

By Max Frankel

(This is the second of two articles)

LONDON—It appears Russia, in these days of incipient Germanism in Britain, residual Germanism in France, and remnants of Germanism in West Germany, that the army of 200,000 Americans in Europe now stands as the only real definition of the Atlantic alliance.

Although the allies do not fear Soviet attack, they fear the pressures for disengagement in the United States and they fear the neutralism and the Soviet political influence that would follow any reduction of the American presence and influence. They know that they have nothing to put in their place and they are under a heavy burden in the effort to hold the Americans as long as they can.

Hopes and wishes for American constancy are only exaggerated by the evidence that the Europeans themselves feel weary of military exertion and unable to unite on a common defense effort. Military service is becoming less and less popular in West Germany and Scandinavia, and the British are progressively drawing down their troops in Germany for the force in Northern Ireland.

The proportions of military spending will not be increased by the allies and the rising costs of equipment will add further pressure for manpower reductions. It is commonly felt that if the United States reduces its forces in Europe, even to exchange for Soviet withdrawals, then West Germany will feel compelled to demobilize some of its forces while the smaller countries in the alliance relax their modest efforts even further.

The Germans feel so little confidence in the alliance that they insist on dealing directly with Washington to arrange their growing payments to offset the dollar drain of the American presence.

Poor Substitute

They are also unenthusiastic about the incipient talk of nuclear cooperation between the Heath and Pompidou governments. Even in the unlikely event that it could someday grow into collaboration and win the necessary American technical support, the Germans would see the result as a British-French deterrent, not an allied force, and in no sense a substitute for their dependence on American nuclear power.

It is against this background that the Europeans nervously watch the pressures for troop cuts in the United States Senate, a budget-conscious Pentagon, and a dollar-defending Treasury. All see President Nixon's declared readiness to confer with the Soviet Union on mutual reductions in Europe as a device for resisting these pressures and for eventually appeasing them by disguising a disadvantageous Western pullback in the language of accommodation.

Some of them even fear a quick Nixon-Bushkin deal over their heads for a reduction of, say, 30 percent—60,000 Americans with-

Letters

Dear Virginia

Yes, there are people in the world who think that Santa Claus belongs only to the underprivileged and disadvantaged people of the world. Not so, Virginia!

For more years than I care to remember, Virginia, I have been contributing to the nourishment of the world's poor, not only Christmas, but all year round. I do not begrudge this continuing gift (except when it's spent for arms rather than necessities) and if the mayor of Paris pleads a million children by the Champs-Élysées, fine! I think I'll do it.

No, Virginia, the money is a misprint; it reminds us that charity knows no season.

PAUL S. DUMAS, Versailles, France.

Greening of Morocco

Thanks for Bernard Kieve's good coverage on salt in Morocco, but he doesn't explain how El Hassan II dealt with the Green Moroccan problem. As many of us were told when we played the game at the Polytechnic (later Kenitra) U.S. Naval Air Station in the early 1960s, some \$4,000 was spent planting Japanese bent grass in the green, only to find out it could not grow in the Moroccan climate. The sand grows.

BOD-ANGOVE, Paris.

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— 1971 — Stocks and Bonds					— 1971 — Stocks and Bonds				
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December 23, 1991

Figure 10. The effect of the initial concentration of the monomer on the polymerization of α -methylstyrene initiated by TiCl_4 in CH_2Cl_2 at -78°C . $[\text{TiCl}_4] = 1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ M}$, $[\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2] = 0.1 \text{ M}$, $[\text{M}] = 0.01 \text{ M}$.

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...and the fact that the *Journal* is a journal of the American Psychological Association, the largest and most influential organization in the field of psychology, adds to the journal's prestige and makes it a must-read for all psychologists.

[illegible]

[illegible]

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8	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78
9	42	47	52	57	62	67	72	77	82
10	46	51	56	61	66	71	76	81	86
11	50	55	60	65	70	75	80	85	90
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13	58	63	68	73	78	83	88	93	98
14	62	67	72	77	82	87	92	97	102
15	66	71	76	81	86	91	96	101	106
16	70	75	80	85	90	95	100	105	110
17	74	79	84	89	94	99	104	109	114
18	78	83	88	93	98	103	108	113	118
19	82	87	92	97	102	107	112	117	122
20	86	91	96	101	106	111	116	121	126
21	90	95	100	105	110	115	120	125	130
22	94	99	104	109	114	119	124	129	134
23	98	103	108	113	118	123	128	133	138
24	102	107	112	117	122	127	132	137	142
25	106	111	116	121	126	131	136	141	146
26	110	115	120	125	130	135	140	145	150
27	114	119	124	129	134	139	144	149	154
28	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158
29	122	127	132	137	142	147	152	157	162
30	126	131	136	141	146	151	156	161	166
31	130	135	140	145	150	155	160	165	170
32	134	139	144	149	154	159	164	169	174
33	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	173	178
34	142	147	152	157	162	167	172	177	182
35	146	151	156	161	166	171	176	181	186
36	150	155	160	165	170	175	180	185	190
37	154	159	164	169	174	179	184	189	194
38	158	163	168	173	178	183	188	193	198
39	162	167	172	177	182	187	192	197	202
40	166	171	176	181	186	191	196	201	206
41	170	175	180	185	190	195	200	205	210
42	174	179	184	189	194	199	204	209	214
43	178	183	188	193	198	203	208	213	218
44	182	187	192	197	202	207	212	217	222
45	186	191	196	201	206	211	216	221	226
46	190	195	200	205	210	215	220	225	230
47	194	199	204	209	214	219	224	229	234
48	198	203	208	213	218	223	228	233	238
49	202	207	212	217	222	227	232	237	242
50	206	211	216	221	226	231	236	241	246
51	210	215	220	225	230	235			

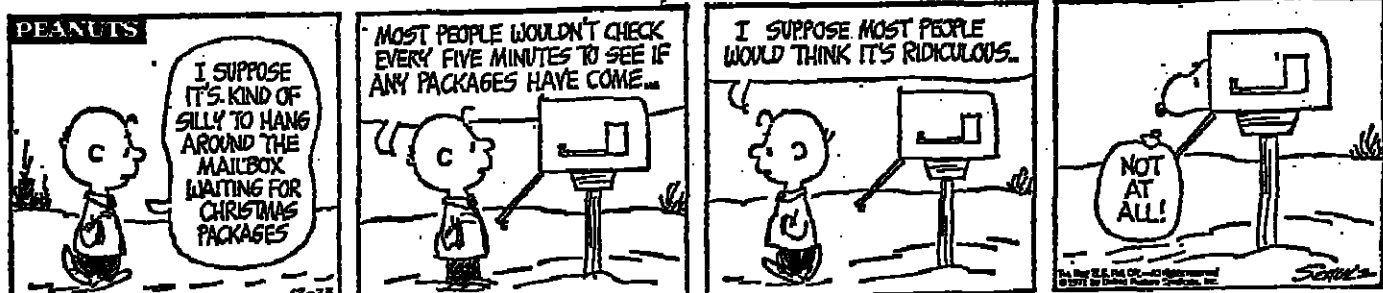
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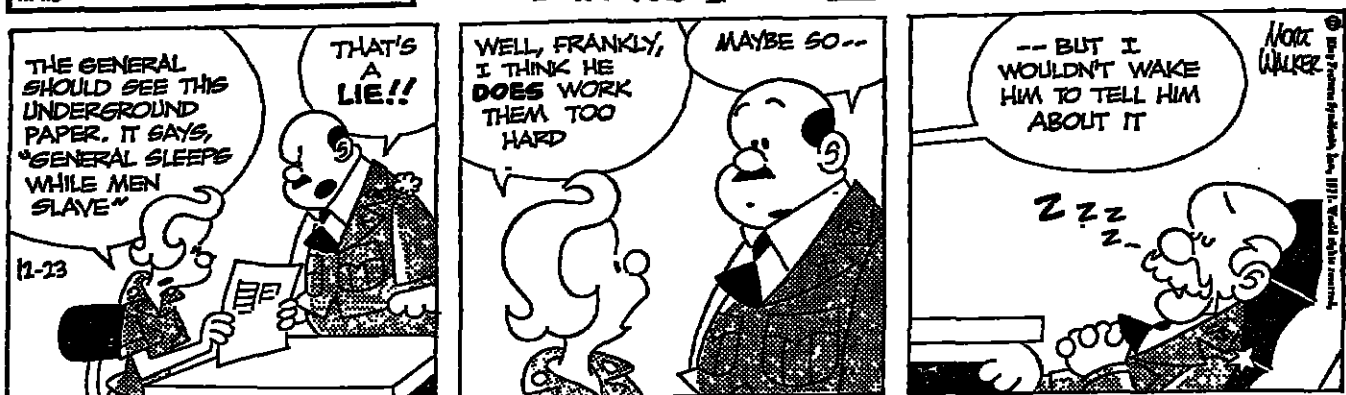
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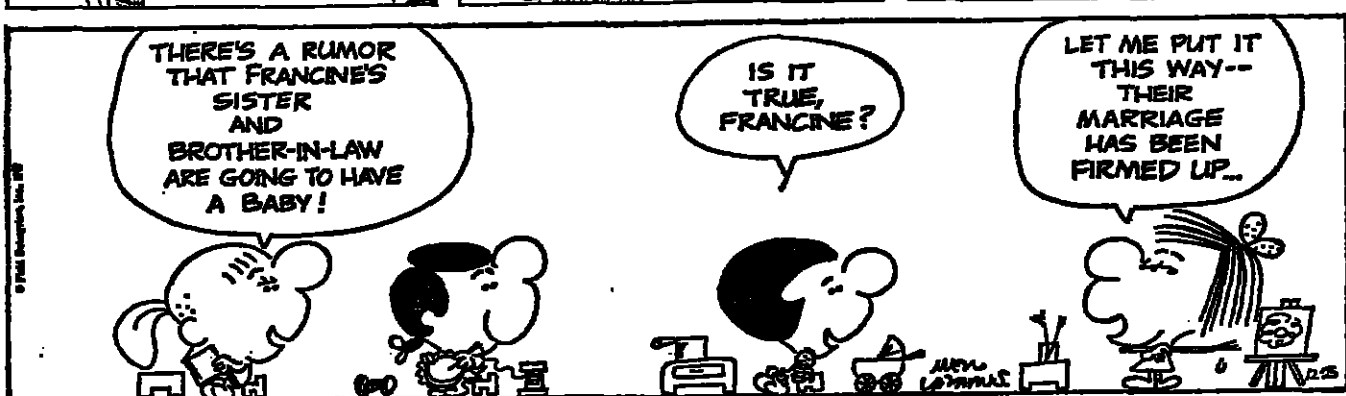
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BEETLE BAILEY



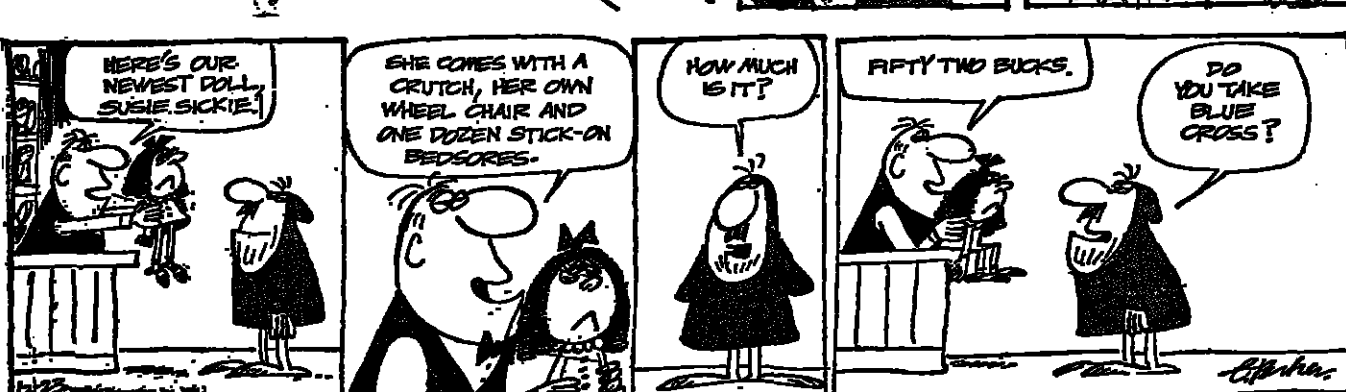
MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



WIZARD OF ID



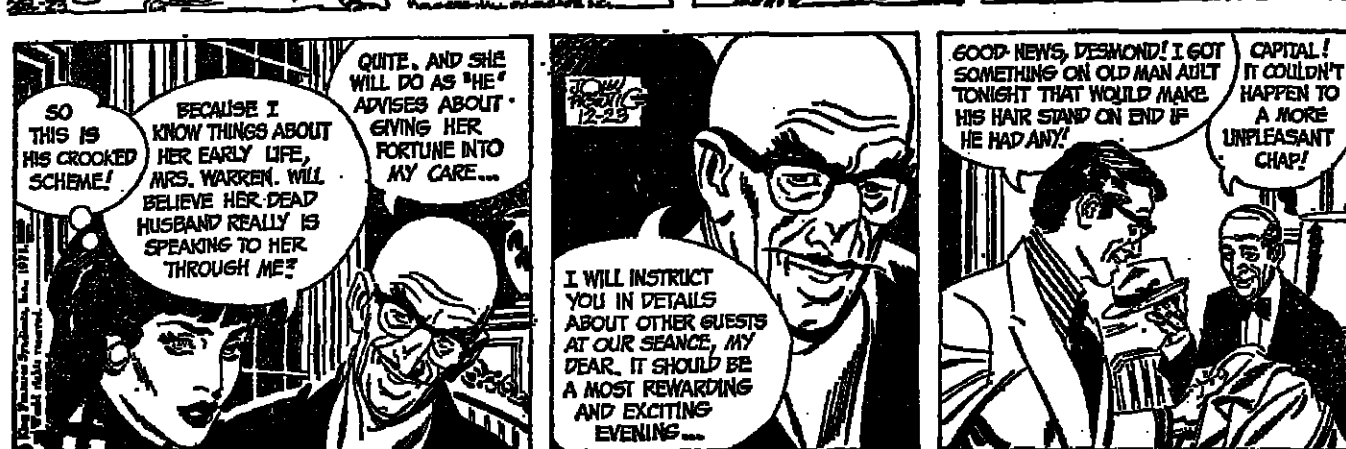
REX MORGAN M.D.



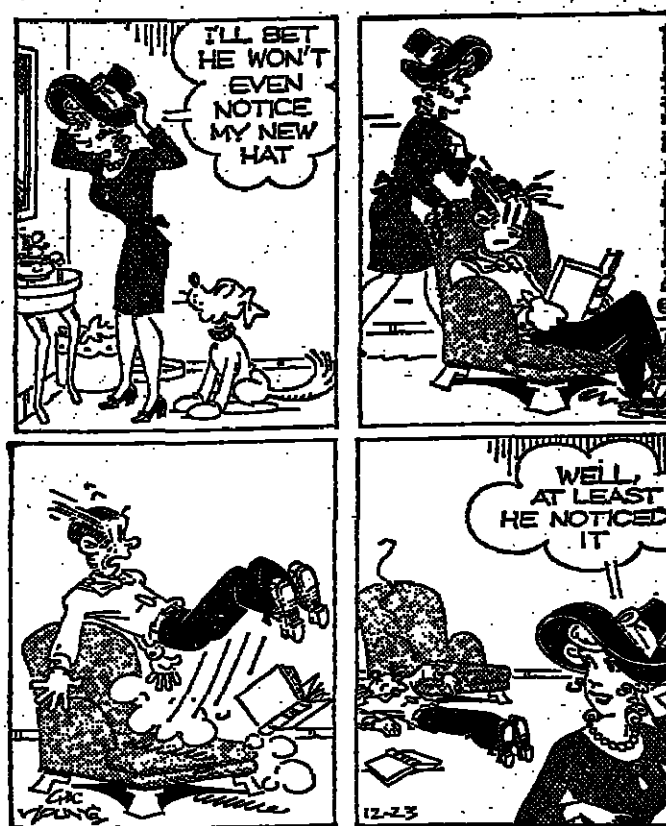
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

It is sometimes argued that great players lose a little of their alertness if they leave the tournament arena for a time. Such temporary retirements do not seem to affect Italian Blue team member Pietro Forquet, whose frequent appearances show that he can still play like a world champion. On the diagrammed deal, played in Switzerland last month, Forquet deftly negotiated a difficult part-score contract.

The one-club opening bid was strong and artificial, and the rebid of one no-trump following his partner's negative response

promised 18 to 19 high-card points. North won two diamonds, a variety of Stayman, and pushed ambitiously to three spades, but South would not go higher.

West chose a passive club lead, which pleased South but not East, and Forquet made his first key play by allowing East to win with the jack. East shifted to a heart, and South took his ace and led the spade eight, another key play.

West ducked, and when the queen won in dummy South exited with a heart. East won and led the club king, which the declarer took in his hand with the ace. South led the spade king, pinning the jack. West won and led a third spade.

The declarer was then able to enter dummy with a club and run a diamond around to West, making the contract against any diamond distribution.

East South won the first trick he would have been exposed to a club ruff, while playing the trump eight forced the defenders to continue clubs after winning the second round of hearts, rather than playing trumps to lock the declarer in his hand.

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

North (D)
 ♠ Q764
 ♥ 65
 ♦ Q88
 ♣ Q854

West
 ♠ A52
 ♥ Q9853
 ♦ J65
 ♣ 76

East
 ♠ J10
 ♥ K1074
 ♦ K742
 ♣ KJ2

South
 ♠ K883
 ♥ A J
 ♦ A103
 ♣ A1083

North East South West
 Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
 1 ♦ Pass 1 N.T. Pass
 2 ♦ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
 3 ♣ Pass Pass Pass

West led the club seven.

West chose a passive club lead, which pleased South but not East, and Forquet made his first key play by allowing East to win with the jack. East shifted to a heart, and South took his ace and led the spade eight, another key play.

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BOOKS

THE MIDNIGHT SPECIAL
A Legend of LeadbellyBy Richard M. Garvin and Edmund G. Alden.
Bernard Gels Associates. 312 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by George Davis

WHEN Riddle Leadbetter wasn't fawning, he was a proud, almost arrogant man, "the king of the twelve-string guitar," as he told Alan and John Lomax in the summer of 1932 in Louisiana's Angola Penitentiary, where he was serving a 5-to-10-year sentence for assault to murder. They listened to him play and agreed. Before long, many others contended that, true to his boast, he was about the best country blues singer of all time.

He bragged that his music softened the "stone-hard" hearts of prison wardens and two Southern governors—Pat Neff of Texas and O.K. Allen of Louisiana—and got him released. Tall, handsome and very black, with snow-white hair, Leadbelly was the perfect figure for a legend to grow up around—a legend he did as much as anyone to cultivate. No one could talk about Leadbelly better than Leadbelly. He was remembered, introducing many of his songs with a long story about his past.

One of the more important functions of any research about him would be to separate the truth from the tales of violence and sex he treated to shock and fascinate the whites who dressed him in prison stripes and set him in the spotlight to entertain them.

"Sweet singer of the swamp-lands, here to do a few tunes between homicides," read the headlines in the Jan. 3, 1934, edition of The New York Herald Tribune.

Richard M. Garvin and Edmund G. Alden have written what they call a novel, based on Leadbelly's life. "We believe that 'The Midnight Special' is the truth, so far as we can ever know it," they declare. It must be said at once that the book has genre trouble: it is more successful if read as straight biography. The authors seem unwilling to take the kind of liberties with history that, for example, William Styron was so severely criticized for taking in his novelization of a true-life story, "The Confessions of Nat Turner." The label is still unfortunate; after all, a writer must take liberties. It is to make good fiction out of history.

We expect a "novel" to give more than the lurid events of Leadbelly's life: how he was delivered during a conjugal ritual, to a woman who had been barren until then and would remain barren for the rest of her life; how, as a 19-year-old, he watched an old blues singer being stomped to death by drunken white men; how he began carrying a gun at 14; how, that same year, he found he was as good

with a woman as he would come with his guitar. At 14, he fired his first shot in a fight over a woman. He had his throat slashed at 18. Before he was 20 he was given jail term—his first—after beating up a sheriff's deputy for attacking a blind girl. These colorful events were only a beginning. He spent a great many of his next 30 years within the various prison systems of Texas and Louisiana. Between times he rambled, drank, made love, played his music.

Then he came to New York and made plenty of money—wasted all that he was not cheated out of. His popularity waned, and his massive ego had to do with the humdrum of stage before an audience of 30. He spent half his time for 4,000. He died of polio on Dec. 6, 1949, a month before a recording of "Goodnight Irene," one of his least requested tunes, sold a million copies. These are misphors out of which a novel could grow. Strung together as they are here, they remain only notes for a novel—or an undigested biography.

"The Midnight Special," though it falls between two stools, is a reading. (The authors were not to attempt to "recreate" Louisiana music, which is almost impossible to print.) Their prose is nearly neutral. It adds little to the weight of the book, but it is in no place as obtrusive as the rhetoric (to continue the example) of Styron's "Nat Turner," a book that reads more like the "Confessions of St. Augustine" than those of a black rebel preacher in the 1840s.

"The Midnight Special" continues the legend of an important figure in American music. It makes the reader believe that at least part of what Leadbelly told audiences about himself was true.

George Davis teaches at Brown University and is a member of the City University of New York. His first novel, "Coming Home," will be published next year.

Christie's Fall Sales
Total \$3.22 Million

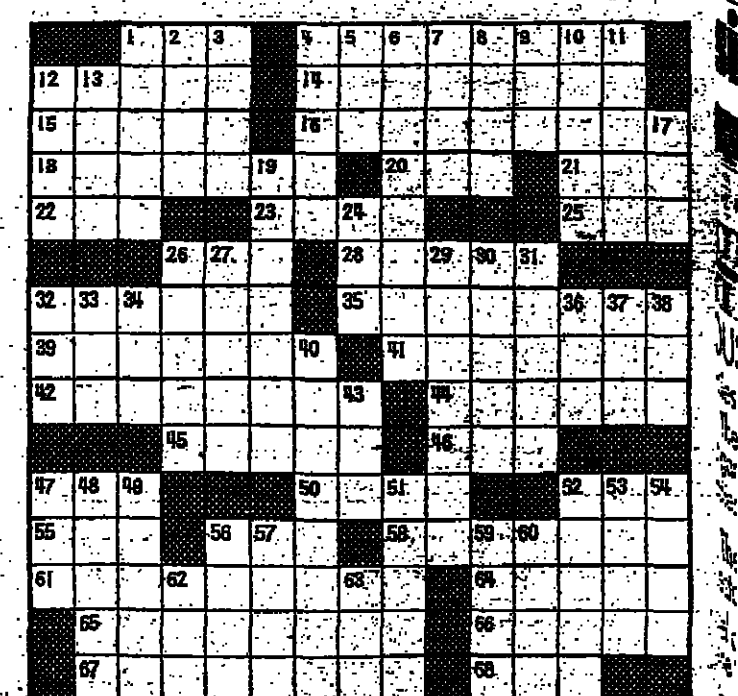
LONDON, Dec. 22 (AP)—Turnover for the fall season, which has just ended, at Christie's and Sotheby's in London was \$3,223,594, a spokesman said.

This was under the figure for the same period last year—\$3,168,723. The firm attributed the difference to last year's sale of the Velasquez portrait of Juan de Preja for \$231 million.

CROSSWORD

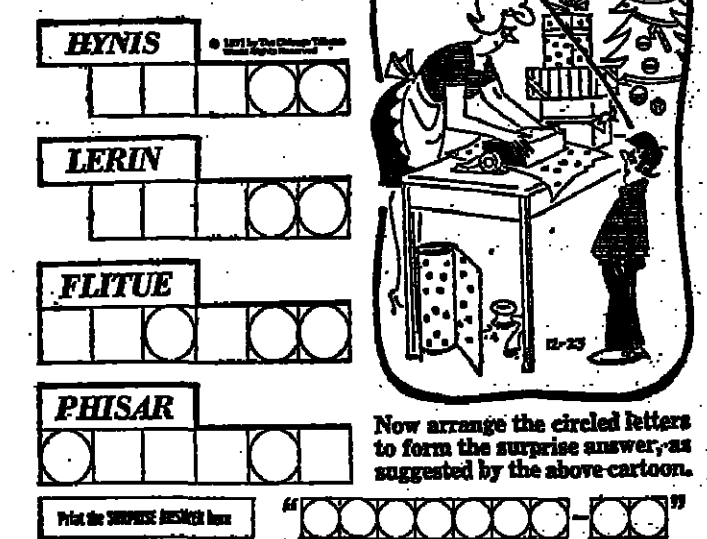
By Will Weng

- ACROSS
1. —at work
 4. Vegetable
 12. Set in a row
 14. City-room figure
 15. Devil
 16. "Rose Marie," etc.
 18. Electric chair, to cons
 20. Like tartar steak
 21. Truth personified
 22. Letter
 23. Large S.A. bird
 25. Caesar
 26. Bronx, for one: Abbr.
 28. Make amends
 31. Run a business
 35. Clerical
 39. Raising Cain
 41. Certain eggs
 42. Losing money
 44. Della and Pee Wee
 45. Literary work
 46. —longa—
 47. Beltry denizen
 50. True
- DOWN
2. Stopping place: Abbr.
 5. Whitney
 8. Bent
 13. Flexible
 17. Private chat
 19. Knife's edge
 24. Detergent
 27. Roman spirits
 29. Makes notches
 30. Farm animal
 32. Catchers' gear
 33. Namesakes of Spanish queen
 34. Hawaiian goose
 36. Watery soup
 37. Fabric
 38. Did a tough job
 39. Girl's name
 40. Work gang
 41. Mel
 42. —be gay—
 43. Mideasterner
 44. Tennis star
 45. Asian country
 46. —each—
 47. Overdue debts
 48. Attention
 49. Wash
 27. Pointed arches
 29. Comprehensive
 30. "Too late"
 31. Great Lakes Indians
 32. Indo-Chinese tribe
 33. Sheridan or Harding
 34. Writer Benchley to friends
 36. City railways
 37. Wedding-story word
 38. Dental degree
 40. Seize again
 43. Color
 47. Mutual item
 48. Waugh et al.
 49. Novelist's concern
 51. Mimics
 52. Gaze
 53. Job or tip
 54. Trumpy pants
 56. TV's Jack
 57. Heating vessel
 59. Up to
 60. Side dish
 62. Poetic word
 63. Golf gadget



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumble: EXTOL JUICY BALSAM KNIGHT

Answer: What the singer kept—HIS JACK IN THE BOX

BOOKS

Of 1916 Baseball Giants

rs' 26th Straight Victory Is Major Sports Record

22 (AP)—The Los Angeles Dodgers have won their 26th straight game, tying the record set by the 1916 New York Giants.

The Dodgers' triumph over the San Francisco Giants, 4-3, on Wednesday night, was the 26th straight victory for the team since Aug. 10.

Manager Tom Seaver said his team was "just doing what we do every night."

Dribbles Its Way to Christmas Gift

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CROSSWORD

1. Dec. 22
2. The base-
3. of the
4. show that
5. as did, in
6. Baltimore
7. also show
8. blew one
9. ant plays
10. n's threat-
11. the for Pitt
12. e learned
13. a ng away
14. ered here
15. ows that
16. who was
17. the time
18. ne out be-
19. ing away
20. oive play-
21. arm-wa-
22. ond base
23. who says
24. saw Cle-
25. could not
26. like Cuel-
27. ready had
28. e feared to
29. bunt, uble play
30. lined over

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"It's much tougher to win 26 straight in basketball than baseball, because baseball has longer home stands and less travel. That sport has nothing like home-court advantage."

Los Angeles had a tough night, though, against Buffalo.

The Braves, last in the Atlantic Division, led 4-2 in the second quarter and held a 55-45 lead at the half.

"I thought we were going to beat them," said the Braves' coach, John McCarthy, "but we stopped playing deliberately half

Ali-Blin Fight Must Lose Money, Swiss Paper States

ZURICH, Dec. 22 (UPI)—A financial fiasco for the Muhammad Ali bout with Juergen Blin Sunday night seems inevitable, the Swiss sports paper "Sport" said today.

Even if the 15,000-capacity Hallenstadion is sold out, the deficit will reach almost one-million Swiss francs (\$260,000), the paper calculated.

The promoters said the total costs will be around 2.4-million Swiss francs (\$624,000), but the maximum they can gross is only 1.5-million Swiss francs (\$390,000).

Television has shown almost no interest in the fight. So far, only a private British company (TV) has signed a \$17,500 contract, which however is not even enough to cover the technical costs.

Gerard Bonnevie Captures Slalom

CASPOGGIO, Italy, Dec. 22 (AP)—French skiers today took the two first places in the men's slalom race of the International Vamon Trophy, counting toward the European Cup.

Gerard Bonnevie won the race in this Italian Alpine resort as he clocked the fastest time in the second run—49.99 seconds—of the two-best event. He had a total time of 84.44 seconds.

Henri Duvillard placed second in 88.71. Otto Tschudi of Norway was third in 90.07.

English Team Pays \$520,000 For Soccer Star

LONDON, Dec. 22 (UPI)—British soccer star Alan Ball was transferred from Everton to Arsenal today for a record fee of more than \$520,000 (\$520,000).

The exact amount of the fee was not announced but Ball's father, Alan Ball Sr., who is manager of third division Preston North End, said: "The fee is well over \$520,000. It's a record, everything about the move is a record or the lad would not have come down to London."

Ball had not asked to move and now, under league regulations, will be entitled to five percent of the fee. He has recently recovered from a muscle injury which has kept him sidelined for most of the season.

Ball, 26, was a member of the 1968 World Cup championship team which beat West Germany 4-2, in overtime in the final at Wembley.

ABA Results

ABA Results
Denver 112, Indiana 109 (Slipman 26; R. Brown 27, Vellody 27).
Utah 106, Dallas 90 (Neely 24, Combs 28; Freeman 28, 8 points).
San Antonio 118, Pittsburgh (Lund 29, Powell 18, Elmore 19; Thompson 27, Carter 22).



RECORD SPAN—Seven-foot-1 Wilt Chamberlain leads his Los Angeles Lakers to 26th straight triumph.

Harvard Rows To 2d Victory On Egypt Tour

CAIRO, Dec. 22 (UPI)—Harvard today covered the two-kilometer course on the Nile River in 6 minutes 15 seconds, five seconds ahead of Oxford.

The Cairo Police, the defending champions, were third in 6:21, followed by Yale, 6:28, Cambridge in 6:30 and a combined crew from Ekin Shams and Cairo Universities in 6:44.

North Stars Hold On To Defeat Kings, 3-2

BLOOMINGTON, Dec. 22 (AP).—Minnesota linemates Lou Nanne, Murray Oliver and Dean Prentice set each other up for goals and the North Stars held on to defeat the Los Angeles Kings, 3-2, last night in a National Hockey League game.

The Kings, who now have gone winless in nine straight games against the North Stars, battled back from a three-goal deficit on goals by Juha Viling in the second period and Lucien Grenier in the third.

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Cowboys Want Thomas To Be Viking Problem

By William N. Wallace
NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—Duane Thomas fumbled on the goal line, an error that cost the Dallas Cowboys a touchdown and possibly victory in last January's Super Bowl game, won by Baltimore, 16-13. Thomas has never been quite the same, although once more he will be a key figure in the playoffs leading to the Super Bowl.

There are eight teams in contention for the riches that go with a Super Bowl victory and the first game of the four divisional playoffs matches the Cowboys and the Vikings at Bloomington, Minn., on Saturday. Conference championships follow on Jan. 2 and the Super Bowl Jan. 16.

Bud Grant, the simplistic Minnesota coach, described the Super Bowl road this way: "In order to win this thing you have to win three games against the eight best teams in the league. Someone's going to do it. Seven are not."

In a tune-up last Saturday, the Cowboys scored four touchdowns for the Cowboys against St. Louis, one of them for 53 yards and another for 34. When asked for comments, the introverted alienated Thomas said, "Hey, man, why don't you leave me alone?"

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Duane Thomas
...Problem Runner

Vikings Place 5 On NFC Stars; Page Tops Votes

NEW YORK, Dec. 22 (NYT).—The Minnesota Vikings, who have won 35 regular-season games in the last three years but are still looking for their first Super Bowl victory, placed five players yesterday on the United Press International National Football Conference all-star team.

Alan Page and Carl Eller, the two standouts of the Minnesota defensive line, led the Viking delegation in the balloting of 38 National Football League reporters.

Page, a defensive tackle who specializes in bounding opposing quarterbacks, collected 28 votes. Eller, a defensive end, had 27 votes, while Ron Yary, a tackle, Bob Grim, a wide receiver, and Paul Krause, a safety, were the other Minnesota players.

San Francisco had four players selected—Gene Washington, a wide receiver, Forrest Blue, a center, Dave Wilcox, an outside linebacker, and Jim Johnson, a cornerback.

The 13 other players on the first team were Charlie Sanders, tight end of Detroit; Ernie McMillan, tackle from St. Louis; Gale Gillingham, a Green Bay guard; Tom Mack, a Los Angeles guard; Greg Landry, Detroit quarterback; John Brockington, running back of Green Bay; Larry Brown, Washington running back; Claude Humphrey, defensive end of Atlanta; Bob Lilly, defensive tackle of Dallas; Dick Butkus, middle linebacker of Chicago; Jack Pardee, outside linebacker of Washington; Roger Wehrli, a cornerback of St. Louis and Bill Bradley, safety from Philadelphia.

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